



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

remained to winter with the Snow Buntings and Horned Larks.—GLOVER M. ALLEN, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Savana Sparrow Wintering in Massachusetts.—On January 18, 1902, with Mr. Louis Agassiz Shaw, I took a male *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* at Ipswich, Mass. The bird was entirely alone when shot, in the belt of beach grass which separates the dunes from the beach. This is the third wintering record for the State, it having been previously recorded from Sandwich and Longmeadow.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—It is with much pleasure that I am at last able to record this interesting bird as a winter resident for South Carolina. Having searched for this sparrow most diligently every winter for the past thirteen years upon all the coast islands from Charleston to Bulls Bay and having failed to discover the bird, I became convinced that the coast islands were not to its liking and that the proper place to look for the bird with success would be a 'Key' or the farthest point of land out in the ocean. Eight years ago I sent a stuffed specimen of this bird, together with some ammunition, to the lighthouse keeper at Cape Romain, S. C., but he was unsuccessful in obtaining or seeing the bird. On January 20, of this year I sent a skin of the Ipswich Sparrow, together with ammunition, to Mr. D. L. Taylor and wrote him when to search for the bird. On February 6, he sent me in the flesh, three beautiful specimens which he secured the day before at Keys Inlet, Bulls Bay, S. C. In his letter dated February 6, Mr. Taylor writes as follows: "Enclosed in box you will find some birds; *three* of them I am sure are the right ones, but they were all together. I have been hunting them, but the only place I found these was at Keys Inlet. They are very scarce—there were only a few." Of the three birds sent me one was a male and the others females. This bird can only be classed as a very rare winter visitor.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on the Mainland of South Carolina.—I shot an adult female of this sparrow on March 4, 1902, from the top of a bush, on the edge of an oat field, near a sandy spot. I suspected that the bird was a very pale-colored Savanna Sparrow, and to make the identification absolute I fired and wounded the bird which proved to be the long sought for Ipswich Sparrow. The specimen was taken within less than 100 yards of the spot where I shot the specimen of *Anthus spragueii* on November 17, 1900, and seven miles from the ocean. If I have read the records of this bird correctly, this specimen makes the third which has been taken "out of sight and sound of the sea."—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*